

being elected to the Houses of Legislature in the State. In pursuance of that requirement in the Constitution, an Act was passed in the year 1951 declaring that certain offices would not disqualify the holders thereof from being elected to the State Legislative Assembly and the State Legislative Council. Consequent upon the reorganisation of States and the coming into existence of the new State of Mysore, that enactment is no longer applicable to the new State of Mysore, and, therefore, it has become necessary to bring this Bill before this House. This Bill, in effect, makes the same provision which was already there prior to the coming into existence of the new State of Mysore.

Hon'ble Members will see that in the Bill now placed before the House for the consideration of Hon'ble Members, it is provided that the office of members of certain Committees, the office of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, the Chief Whip and the Deputy Chief Whip, the offices held in the National Cadet Corps, the offices of the Secretaries of the District Development Boards constituted by the State Government and the offices of the Chairman or member of a Committee defined in the Bill, shall not disqualify the holders thereof from seeking election to, and being elected to, the Houses of Legislature in this State.

The general principle of the Bill, I expect, will not be disputed by any section of this House and, therefore, I commend this motion for the acceptance of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

Sri M. LINGANNA (Nanjangud).—On a point of information, Sir. Do the posts of Chief Whip and the Deputy Chief Whip carry any emoluments?

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—As at present understood, those offices do not carry any emoluments.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now I will put the Bill clause by clause. As there are no amendments, I will put all the clauses of the Bill together.

The question is:

“That Clauses 2, 3 and 1 and the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 and the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House now rises and will meet again at 10-30 A. M.

The House rose for Lunch at Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Ten of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair].

MYSORE MINISTERS' SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES BILL, 1956.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Mysore Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That the Mysore Ministers’ Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I would like to know the procedure that would be adopted, Sir. There are a number of amendments which will have to be moved. If the Bill is taken up and if the Chair agrees amendments also may be moved, so that Members may discuss both the Bill and the amendments and afterwards amendments may be disposed of in the usual manner. I am suggesting this procedure to save time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all, the Bill is now in the stage of consideration. After this stage is over, we will take up amendments. The Hon’ble Member knows that at this stage we cannot consider amendments as such, because the principles involved in amendments will be discussed in a general way.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Sir, this is a very simple measure and because there was urgency, an ordinance had to be passed. The Bill seeks to replace the ordinance. Very few changes are made in it. Because the new State came into existence on 1st November the Ordinance had to be passed and the present Bill has been introduced in this House to replace that Ordinance.

Previously also there was an Act controlling the salaries and allowances in the old Mysore State. The present Bill seeks practically to conform to those standards except to make a few alterations. The salaries of Ministers were previously fixed at Rs. 900 and the same amount is continued. Sumptuary allowance for the Chief Minister was fixed at Rs. 5,000 but nothing is provided now. Some arrangement will have to be made in that behalf. The conveyance allowance is now reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 200 per mensem. In regard to residence, the same old provision continues—Rs. 250 per mensem for Ministers who have their own houses. In lieu of free houses we are giving them an allowance of Rs. 250. Free furnished residential accommodation at Mysore used to be provided to Ministers formerly,

because during the time of Dasara and at other times whenever it was necessary to hold the Session of the Assembly, Ministers had to be provided with reserved accommodation there. A number of bungalows used to be reserved for the purpose. Now there is no necessity for that and that has been done away with. All charges for maintenance of furnished residences were borne by the Government. We found that electricity charges for both heating and lighting came to a fairly good amount. We considered all the aspects involved and reduced the charges to be borne by Government to Rs. 35. Anything in excess of that amount, was to be borne by the Minister concerned.

Previously, office accommodation was provided in the residences furnished by Government. We have now reduced it to only three rooms. Accommodation will have to be provided for visitors who want to see Ministers and two rooms are necessary so that we may have consultations and the Ministers may carry on with their work. Only three rooms are provided for purposes of being furnished.

In respect of T.A. also we have made a little departure. Whenever a Minister is appointed, he has to travel with his family from his usual place of residence to Bangalore and necessary travelling allowances will have to be paid to cover that journey. That was not provided for in the old Act. That has been provided for in this Act. This is a feature that is common to all States.

Train journeys also have been reduced. In respect of road journeys, formerly the rate provided was eight annas per mile within fifty miles and five annas per mile beyond 50 miles. It has now been amended to a flat rate of six annas per mile. Air Journeys were paid for at one and a half times the fare. We have now reduced it to one and one-fifth in the present Bill. Daily Allowance was provided for at Rs. 25 per day in the previous Bill. We have now reduced it to Rs. 10. In respect of tours outside the State, it was provided that actual expenses should be paid. We have

now made it Rs. 25 per day provided that if he is a Government guest in that place, it will be one-fourth of that amount.

In respect of medical attendance, I find that some mistake has crept in, because 'son', as provided in the Bill is exempted from medical attendance. Son is as essential a member of the family as a daughter.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—He is the prospective Minister.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I do not know if Sri Imam wants to make his son a Minister.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Does it mean a married daughter or unmarried daughter?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member knows that the law does not make any difference between a married and unmarried daughter. They are equal in the eyes of law. They get equal share.

One provision that has been made in this Bill which did not exist in the former Act, is the provision about Deputy Ministers. I find that provision has to be made for Deputy Ministers and after due consideration the provision has been included, in case Deputy Ministers are appointed. Their salaries are fixed at Rs. 600 and free furnished residence at Bangalore or house rent allowance of Rs. 150 and conveyance allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem have been provided for.

This is the sum and substance of this Bill, Sir, which has been introduced. Some amendments have been tabled. I am sure they have not been done for political purposes. Whatever that is, I trust that this Bill may not take more than half-an-hour at the most and that the members from the Opposite side will realise that we are hardpressed for time. We have to pass half-a-dozen Bills before we adjourn on the 29th. I only make a request that they may make their speeches short. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I am going to speak and offer my observations not only on the Bill but also, on amendments because the Chief Minister said that he is hard-pressed for time. I want to help him.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member can do so.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I want to make some observations on the Bill in the first instance. Sir, the Chief Minister has pointed out that the Ministers have made sacrifices by reducing the travelling allowances by reducing the daily allowances and in various other ways.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I never said the Ministry has made sacrifices.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The Chief Minister did not use that word. That is my word. That conveys the meaning.

Sir, I can assure you that we, on this side, do not want to make use of this occasion for political purposes. It is far from our intention. Our main idea is to help the Government in these hard times, when we are hard up for finances. Specially, hereafter we have got to be careful as our finances are deplorable. Sri Poonacha shakes his head; I will point out how it is so very shortly. Sir, the number of Ministers is likely to go up by leaps and bounds. This is not the first time we are opposing this Bill. This method of giving remuneration to the Ministers is opposed by us from the very beginning. Our contention is that though it apparently looks from the Bill that the Ministers are not getting high remuneration, and that they are paid only 900 rupees, the Bill as it stands is very dangerous and is likely to do considerable damage to the finances of the State. On the other hand, we have suggested any number of times that a prescribed amount—let it be 2,000 or 3,000—might be given to the Ministers. This was done prior to the Congress Ministry coming to office. The Ministers or Councillors were given an outright sum of 2,000 rupees and asked to meet their expenditure according to their needs. Now, the Congress Ministers proclaim and announce throughout the State: 'look here; the democratic Ministers are getting only 900 rupees whereas the Ministers in the past were paid 2,000 rupees.'

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works).—The cost of living is six times higher now.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I beg to differ from the Minister for Public Works. We were then in days when prices were very high. They were days of rationing. We were purchasing rice at the rate of 60 or 70 rupees per palla and I know how much we have suffered and the sacrifices we have undergone. So, there is not much difference. Anyhow, that is the slogan. I have just calculated as to what a present Minister gets. I want to give a comparative statement. The Ministers say that they are getting very low salary. But, what is the total cost incurred on each Minister? Taking into consideration the previous experience, I say that this Bill is a camouflaged one. The Chief Minister said that the basic salary would be Rs. 900, conveyance allowance Rs. 200 and house allowance Rs. 250 if no house is provided. But the houses now provided for the Ministers would easily fetch from 500 to 1,000 rupees per month. If you take a bungalow like Ballabrooie, it will easily fetch 1,000 rupees rent per month. What is the rent we are paying to 'No. 1 Sydney Road' building? I think Government is paying 1,200 rupees per month. Then the depreciation of Government cars is to be taken into account. Sir, cars are changed very frequently. Tours of the Ministers are so intensive and extensive that no car lasts for more than two years. During these five years Ministers have changed, I think, cars twice or thrice. Then the Drivers are paid Rs. 120.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—They are paid only 75 rupees and not Rs. 120.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—T.A. and D.A. must be added to this figure. I asked for information when a question was tabled last time and there it was disclosed that one Minister drew 22,000 another Minister 12,000 and yet another Minister 14,000 for 9 months. So much so, the cost of maintaining each Minister would come to 3,720 on an average per month. Water charge and lighting charge are also there.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE (Chikodi).—Mr. Speaker, are we concerned with what happened in the old Mysore State?

I submit, we are not at all concerned with that. Any comment on that would be irrelevant.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am sorry I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member Sri Kothawale. Sri Imam is trying to compare. So far as that comparison goes, it may be the old Mysore State or any State and the Hon'ble Member has that freedom.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Thank you very much, Sir. I am emphasising that the Ministers should set an example and lay down a tradition. The Ministers of the previous days, before the Congress Ministry came into office, had to incur an initial expenditure of 20,000 rupees for their cars, furniture, etc. He had to spend nearly 1,000 for house rent, on the chauffeur, on servicing, etc. I do not want to go into details. Deducting all these, he was hardly getting 800 for his maintenance. I am saying all this just to show that the Ministers who believe that they are sincere, should set an example, scrutinise all these figures and arrive at a figure which will not be burdensome to the State. Again, Sir, the number of Ministers has increased. Now, the number is 12 and the Chief Minister has threatened with the imposition of perhaps an equal number of Deputy Ministers. So much so, as it was stated in the Parliament once, very soon we will have as many Ministers as there are cards in a Pack. As the number of Ministers goes up, we must be careful regarding our finances. As it is, at present, I know, Ministers have not got enough work. Till now they have spent their time in preliminaries. Perhaps, they could not get accommodation in this Vidhana Soudha. They are still settling down. On the basis of my previous experience, I can say that the Ministers have not got adequate work at all. Now one Minister is solely devoted to Co-operation Department. I was holding the portfolio of Co-operation along with 8 or 10 portfolios and I know how many papers we used to get at that time. I was holding the Co-operation portfolio when the Government work was much more than what it is now. During those

days we had many more departments. We had Income-tax, Railways, Central Excise, Military and various other departments which were administered by the State Government. But all these departments have now been taken over by the Centre. Hence the work of the present Government has been considerably lessened. When the number of Ministers is high—and it is likely to go up—the Government must prescribe a limit beyond which the remuneration given to the Ministers should not go up. It should be definite and it should not be capable of different interpretation.

Sir, the Bill provides for remuneration to the Deputy Ministers. Till now we had about 15 Ministers. As already pointed out by me, the present Ministers themselves have not got enough work and the general elections are hardly three months ahead and I am sure the Ministers will be engaged in their own election and party matters rather than Government work. I know the files are still in bundles and they are unbundled yet. This being the case, I do not find there is any need for the appointment of Deputy Ministers.

Sir, I have already pointed out in the course of my speech on the Governor's Address, that there is no need for the appointment of Deputy Ministers and let the Chief Minister delay this Bill still further. No harm will be caused to the State by delaying this Bill. It has taken us by surprise that a provision has been made in this Bill to pay remuneration and to provide other facilities to the Deputy Ministers. There is a proverb in Kannada which I should like to say:

“ಕೂನು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕುಲಾವಿ ಹೊಲಿಸಿದರು” ಎಂದು.

When these Deputy Ministers are yet to be born, the Chief Minister wants to make a provision for their salary, T.A., residences and for various other matters.

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Agriculture).—Even a husband and wife build a house for their children.

(Sri P. R. Ramaiya interrupted)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿದ್ದರೆ point of order ಎಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೋ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ, point of order ಎತ್ತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಾವ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದಿಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ನಡುವೆ ಮಾತೆತ್ತಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ದರಿಂದ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೂಚುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ).—ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂ ಅವರು “ಕೂನು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕುಲಾವಿ ಹೊಲಿಸಿದರು.” ಎಂದು ತಮಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು : ಕೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಲಾವಿ ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು constitutional ಅಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ !

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think it is neither a point of order nor a point of information. Of course, I enjoy hearing idioms, but I think we are guided by certain rules. The Treasury Benches are capable of taking care of themselves; they will reply to the debate. I would request Hon'ble members to avoid replying to other members. It is the concern of the Treasury Bench to reply to the members.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I was only pointing out that the provision made in this Bill is premature because, in the first place, we have not decided the question of appointment of Deputy Ministers; nor the Chief Minister has announced about their appointment. We have got hardly three months more for the general elections and there is no need to make such a provision. If the Chief Minister tries to appoint Deputy Ministers, I would say that it is an unwise move on his part. If at all he wants to appoint them it is not because there is enough work but because he wants to appease his party men, to satisfy the discontented persons. It will be purely a partisan act and it will do considerable damage to the State and the prestige of the Ministry will go down. When here was heavy work, we carried on without Deputy Ministers, only six

(SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

ministers carried on the entire administration. Now if the Leader of the House were to say that he is going to appoint Deputy Ministers, I do not know what the number will be; perhaps it will be 12 or even more and in all there will be 24-25 Ministers. Will there be enough work for them? If there is exigency and if the public interest demands, then I will be the first man to agree with him. But I am convinced that the appointment of Deputy Ministers is purely a policy of appeasement to satisfy their own party men and it is only to keep others in good humour. But the Chief Minister will be setting a very bad precedent for the future. I must give credit to Mr. Hanumanthaiya who resisted the clamour for the appointment of Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. Now, Sir, when we have got such a galaxy of Ministers, when there are such large number of Ministers and when they begin touring, the work of the local officers would be dislocated. The entire administration in the State will be at a standstill.

Sir, I have got great respect for the Leader of the House, but I want that he should get a good name. Let him postpone these appointments for the next three months. So, let this provision be deleted. There is no need for it. Public interest will not suffer. So, I request him to postpone this measure. In spite of this, if he appoints Deputy Ministers, we will have two or three rows of Ministers and Deputy Ministers. I can only say that, when I see my countrymen occupying so many Treasury Benches, I must feel proud just as a primary school teacher feels proud when he sees before him a long row of students in his class. I may be allowed to quote a slogan in Kannada which is of my own composition.

ಅಧಿಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕ ಸಚಿವಂ

ಅಧಿಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕ ಹಣವ್ಯಯಂ

ಅಧಿಕಾರ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳುಂ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಹುಬಲಂ, ಕೇಶುಬಲಂ.

So, it is not a healthy thing to appoint Deputy Ministers at this stage. Of

course, I will beg the pardon of those gentlemen who are anxious to become Deputy Ministers. I also share in the happiness and joys of my friends and I will be happy if anybody is elevated to a higher position.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member is uncharitable. Nobody is anxious to become Deputy Ministers.

ಗ್ರಾಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಲು ಕುದಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬಂತೆ ಇದೆ ನೀವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. My only submission is that the country must be placed above the party and that the people's interest must be placed above the party interest. We must set an example of simplicity and austerity. When we are struggling to find finance, the Ministers should set an example of economy to the people. I know that we will have very bad days in the future. People will have to face increased taxation. I do not know what is in store for us. There must be as much economy as possible. Expenditure must be reduced. This is what I have been urging from the beginning and the Nijalingappa Ministry must set an example of simplicity, austerity and economy. They must show to the entire State that they are living a simple life, that they are serving the people and that they are not for pomp and splendour.

I may also give a word of advice to the Ministers. It is not wise for the Ministers to live in big and palatial houses or to tour in luxurious cars. Just imagine what the feeling of a Minister will be when he goes out of office and finds himself one day without a house and a car. Let them maintain a uniform life, whether they are in office or out of office. Otherwise, when a Minister goes out of office, his position will become miserable. That is what we were doing when we were Ministers. We maintained our standard of life at the same level when we were in office and when we were out of office. When we became Ministers, we were addicted to a life of simplicity and austerity.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The word 'addicted' is rather unusual.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Then, I use the word 'accustomed.' So, in their own interests, the Ministers must set an example to the people. When a Minister goes out of office, he should not feel that he has lost his house or something else. That is why there is so much of fight, clamour and group politics in the ruling party. When a man, after being in office for some time, goes out of office, somehow or other he wants to be in office again. Because of the high position that one enjoys when one is in office, so many people want to be in office. So, it is all the more necessary that they should lead a life of simplicity and austerity.

Coming to other matters, I have tabled amendments with the object of deleting certain clauses. For example, one clause provides for the payment of Rs. 200 as conveyance allowance to the Ministers and Deputy Ministers. I want to know when is it to be paid and under what circumstances? We pay conveyance allowance to a number of our officers. It is paid when an officer is not entitled to T.A. or D.A. and in order to cover his expenditure for touring, a lumpsum amount is given to him. Conveyance allowance is also paid in some cases when a vehicle is provided to an officer. Here, the Ministers are provided with motor cars and with drivers and the maintenance allowance which comes to hundred rupees is borne by Government. For their touring they get T.A., and D.A. So, it is really against the rules to give this triple benefit to a person. I can understand conveyance allowance being given to a person who is not provided with a car and a driver. I think that this triple benefit of T.A., D.A. and conveyance allowance is against the rules or at least against any canon of equity and reason. It may be said that the Ministers want money because they have to go every day from home to office or to attend various functions. It is the duty of the Ministers to go there. When I was a Minister, I used to travel every day about 10 miles from Basavangudi to the Public Offices and back. We were not getting any conveyance allowance except T.A. and D.A. when we went out. Similarly, are

you giving any conveyance allowance to the various officers who come from their homes to office? No. I have, therefore, tabled an amendment and the object of it is that this conveyance allowance should go. If it is the intention of Government that they should get an enhanced salary, let them say that, instead of Rs. 900, they want Rs. 1,100. This splitting up into various parts is only an attempt to show to the public that they are getting a very small salary. By doing so, they do not want to reveal the real state of affairs.

Coming to T.A. and D.A., the Chief Minister said that the D.A. has been reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10. Whatever it may be, some policy should be laid down regarding touring. We are not worried about T.A. We are not worried if they get a couple of hundred rupees more. But I want their tours must really be of some use to the people.

Tours should not be made for ideological purposes or to go out for party matters. Tours should not be undertaken to attend ceremonial functions. Let the Ministers copy the example of the previous Ministers. A rule had been laid down in my days that no two Ministers should tour in the same district during the same month and when a Minister went to a district it was his duty to collect all information not only regarding his own portfolios but also regarding the portfolios of the other Ministers also. Whenever a Minister visits a district, he must stay there for three or four days, do intensive touring and collect all information from the people. In that case, there will not be any necessity for the other Ministers to go there during the same month. At present, the tours of our Ministers are not intensive but extensive. We find Ministers going at a stretch from Bangalore to Gulbarga or from Bangalore to South Kanara and coming back the very next day. What work can the Ministers turn out by this kind of touring? I know that the Chief Minister is a sincere man and so I am telling him about my previous experience. The question of tours of Ministers has been dealt with in the

(SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

Madhava Rau Committee's Report also. It has been pointed out in that Report that the tours of Ministers are indiscriminate, unorganised and unplanned. The tours of the Ministers must be on a planned and organised basis. This practice of going hundreds and hundreds of miles just to open a hotel should go. I would even say that the Ministers should not take part in any ceremonial functions. If there is any ceremonial function of a high order, let it be attended by the Governor as he is meant for that. It is not at all the function of the Ministers to do that. If the function is of a small nature let some local officers attend to it. What happens at present is that if an invitation comes to a Minister from some person in Gadag saying 'please come and open a primary school', the Minister goes there. This practice should go. I am not concerned with the rates of T. A. and D.A., but the tours must be on an organised scale and on a planned basis. As pointed out by the Madhava Rau Committee's Report, every tour must have some meaning and every tour must confer some benefit on the people. Let the Ministers think about the inconvenience and the dislocation of work that they are causing at the places which they visit.

Sir, I have tabled an amendment saying that there must be a limit to the amount of T. A. and D. A. that a Minister can draw as it is done in the case of other officers. My amendment says that in no case the total amount of D.A. should exceed Rs. 400 per month. I have been very charitable in fixing the limit at Rs. 400 per month. For various officers we have fixed a limit saying that their T.A. and D.A. should not go beyond that limit. I think that this Assembly would be adopting a very good policy if it fixes the maximum amount beyond which the Ministers should not get T.A. If that is done, then that will make them think about the nature of the tours that they undertake. Then their tours will be on a more planned basis and will be more beneficial to the people and they will not be so numerous as they are at present.

Regarding electricity, I understand that the electricity bills of the previous Ministers used to go beyond Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 per month. They were using electricity not only for lighting purposes but also for domestic and cooking purposes. When they get an allowance and when they are provided with a free furnished house, it is their duty to pay for the amenities which they enjoy. It is true that the Bill sets a limit of Rs. 35 per month for the electricity bills of the Ministers. I ask why even Rs. 35 should be allowed to the Ministers at Government cost. The electricity that is consumed is for the personal benefit of the Minister and his family. It is not for Government work and so it is but right that he must pay not only the whole of the electricity bill but also the water charges. In the old Ministry we were paying these charges. In saying this I am repeating my experience. In fact, on fuel alone we were spending more than Rs. 100. So, I say that this Bill is a very misleading one. I am not accusing the Ministers, but, I feel that the Ministers may misuse the various provisions. I am sure that even with the best of intentions of the Ministers the cost that the Government would have to bear would be enormous. Even though it may be too late, I would suggest to the Ministers the example of Delhi. I am told that in Delhi the Central Ministers are not provided with cars though they are provided with residences. They travel in small cars and that is not a liability on Government. I can tell you my experience here. When a new car is purchased today and given to a Minister, it is used in any manner the Minister likes and within a period of three years the car will become useless. Cars are being changed every two or three years. This can be verified by the Leader of the House. I have no objection to paying the Ministers any amount of money as salary or allowance, but let them foot their own bills. I shall not now go into the details of my amendment, I shall make my remarks at the time when the amendments are considered.

With these remarks I resume my seat.

*** Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.**—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Mysore Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956. As already pointed out by the previous speaker, the salary that each Minister is proposed to be given is very high and not in keeping with the professions that they make before this Assembly and outside. The allowances that are proposed to be given to them are also very high and not in keeping with their professions in this House and outside. The number of Ministers that are already there is much more than what the country needs. In addition to that, it is further rumoured that some more Ministers will be taken up. Further, the provision for salaries and allowances of Deputy Ministers is unnecessary as there are no Deputy Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries at present and there is no need to appoint them. We are all aware that both the Treasury Benches and the Opposition will be very busy during the coming months in the preparation for elections. It looks, as though, under a legal flop, some of their party men will be given high positions and all the facilities to carry on election propaganda. So I vehemently oppose the appointment of any more Ministers or Deputy Ministers.

Regarding residences of Ministers, clause 4 says :—

“Each Minister shall be entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of a furnished residence in the City of Bangalore throughout his term of office and for a period of fifteen days immediately thereafter or in lieu of such furnished residence to a house rent allowance at the rate of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem. The furnishing of a residence provided under this sub-section shall be on such scales as may be prescribed.”

It would have been better if a reference had been made to the exact scale on which the residences of Ministers are proposed to be furnished. Looking to our past experience, if we do not put a check on these scales now alone, some of the Ministers may go to the extent of furnishing a bed room with a cot

costing Rs. 7,000. We know that some of the residences of the Ministers are furnished to such an extent that those furniture excel the furniture of the Moghuls.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Hospet)—On a point of information, Sir. The Hon'ble member said that a bed room was furnished with a cot costing Rs. 7,000. Could he tell me where it was?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—It was in Kumara Krupa.

Then sub-clause (2) of clause 4 says :—

“In a residence used by a Minister who is entitled to a house rent allowance in lieu of a furnished residence, three rooms shall be furnished by the State Government on such scales as may be prescribed, to be used for official purposes.”

We are paying house rent allowance to a Minister who lives in his own house and in addition to that you want to furnish the rooms that are used by the Minister for official purposes. I know in the name of ‘official purposes’ anything can be done. It is not desirable also that when we have paid house rent allowance to the extent of Rs. 250 per mensem, to furnish three rooms of that bungalow. As has already been pointed out by me during the course of the debate on the Governor's Address, some of these buildings in which these Ministers live, would fetch easily a rent of not less than Rs. 500 and here is again a question of disparity. You are paying Rs. 250 to a Minister who lives in his own House and you are allowing another Minister to live in a House which could have a rental value of Rs. 500 and over, though not in the form of money, in the shape of residential building.

Regarding Conveyance for Ministers

“There shall be paid to each Minister a conveyance allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.”

Sir, I feel even this amount is too much.

“When the monthly charges for the consumption of electricity in

(SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)

the residence exceed thirty-five rupees in any month, the charges in excess of such sum....."

Sir, there is a limit prescribed in respect of electricity charges. But even this Rs. 35 to be paid towards electricity charges is not desirable and is not necessary.

"Travelling and other allowances on tours :

"While touring on official business every Minister and Deputy Minister shall be entitled—

(a) for journeys by train to one and one-fourth times the single fare of the highest class available in the train :

Provided that if a Minister or a Deputy Minister reserves a compartment for the journey, the charges for such compartment shall be borne by the State Government.

I really do not see the reason why a provision of this nature is included in this Bill. The Chief Minister while placing this Bill for our consideration stated that they take only at the rate of one and one-fourth single-class provided in the train. But under this provision, it is not merely one and one-fourth, but it is five times the fare of the highest classes available in the train. Generally the Ministers, Sir, travel in compartments where there may be coupes and generally they reserve the entire compartment for themselves. It means in fact that they will be claiming travelling allowance at the rate of five times the fare of the highest class available in the train. Again in (b) it is said :

"(b) for journeys by road to road mileage at six annas per mile."

Sir, it is really difficult for me to understand why they should take six annas per mile. They go by cars provided to them and a conveyance allowance is paid at the rate of Rs. 200. I do not understand why this six annas should be claimed by them. Petrol and oil may cost them not more than

three annas per mile and they want to make a profit out of this, Sir.

"14. A Minister or a Deputy Minister shall not during the tenure of office, practise any profession or engage in any trade or undertake for remuneration, any employment other than his duties as Minister or Deputy Minister."

This is a very wholesome provision provided something more is added. It is true that when a person is appointed as Minister he should not practise any profession or engage himself in any trade. But the members of his family may practise a profession or engage themselves in trade ; and when they are in an undivided family, if the son or wife practises a profession or engages himself or herself in any trade, it would mean that these Ministers will be indirectly engaging themselves in a profession or trade. Sir, we know it for certain that wife of a Minister was engaging herself in a trade. Does it not mean that the Minister himself was engaging in that trade ? And we know it for certain that the brother of a Minister was engaging himself in a trade and when they are living together and when that family is an undivided family, does it not mean that the Minister himself is engaging himself in a trade or profession. Sir, it is better and desirable and it is absolutely necessary that another provision should be added on to this prohibiting not only Ministers from practising any profession or engaging himself in trade, but also members of the family to which that Minister belongs. We have seen Sir, some provision is made here where medical attendance is provided for members of the family. It looks as though that wherever there is advantage, they say that advantage has to be given to Members of the family. But whenever there is disadvantage, they say that he himself should not practise any profession or engage himself in any trade. I would therefore urge that no member of the family should engage himself or herself in any profession or in any trade.

11-30 A.M.

We know that under this provision some of the members of the family were not prohibited and they have made huge amounts of money and many a time when a member of the family engages in any profession or trade, we know, he can bring some sort of undue influence and sometimes intimidate some officers concerned; he takes undue advantage of the position that the head of the family holds in Government. Sir, I therefore, oppose this Bill and I say that there is no need to appoint any Deputy Ministers.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—I rise to oppose the Bill. I am in agreement with the observations made by my leader on the provisions of this Bill. I will not take time in repeating what has already been stated, but I will try to add something.

Sir, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister said that there has been some reduction in respect of the road mileage provided when compared to the original Bill. In fact, there has been an improvement. Under the old Act, the road mileage provided was Re. 0-8-0 for the first 50 miles and Re. 0-5-6 for every subsequent mile. The road mileage provided is a flat rate. Now, the provision is 6 annas a mile for the entire distance. No Minister will travel less than 50 miles at a time. I have brought here tour programmes of Hon'ble Ministers. I have half a dozen of them. If you calculate the distances, it could be seen that every Minister would have toured at least 200 to 300 miles, even 500 miles at a time. If the House pardons me, I will quote some of them.—I will come to that later. My leader stressed the need for regularisation of tours by Ministers. The Leader of the House on the other day said that the tours of Ministers in the months of November and December were necessary and in fact, he wanted such tours with the object of knowing places which they did not know. But, I can tell you, Sir, how some Ministers have undertaken extensive tours. I will just quote a tour programme of the Co-operation Minister. The Hon'ble Minister has toured from

Bangalore to Mysore once for the purpose of attending Convocation, again to Chikmagalur to attend some function, returning to Pandavapura to participate in some conference and go back to Mysore—all in a period of seven days; touching one end of the State, going to the other end and returning back to the same place. Was it necessary? Another Minister who attended the Convocation at Mysore, instead of undertaking the journey straight from Bangalore to Mysore, has taken a circuitous route of going to Sivasamudram, coming to Bangalore and going to Mysore. So, Sir, some of the Hon'ble Ministers have undertaken tours just to open a Kasaba Police Station. The object with which we want to stop all this is, that tours should be regularised. Tours should be for the good of the people. Tours should be to know the nature of problems. But, in the areas that they know well, they have undertaken extensive tours. If we are asked to provide funds for such tours, it would be waste of public funds. I do not say that tours are unnecessary but we say that they must be regulated. In the last Assembly I raised this issue. The then Chief Minister gave an assurance to me that whenever Ministers undertake tour programmes, discharging Government duties would be included.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What does the Hon'ble Member mean by the "last Assembly"?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Assembly of the old Mysore State, Sir. I employed the term "the last Assembly" because the old Mysore Legislative Assembly no longer exists. I must say it as 'old Mysore Assembly'. Thank You, Sir.

Therefore, in view of the large number of Ministers such regulated tours are all the more necessary and in view of the provision for the Deputy Ministers who may number 12 to 15 there is greater need to control such tours. Sir, I will come to the next provision. There has been a definite improvement in respect of payment of Daily Allowance from that of the provisions of the old Act. I do not know what prompted them to insert

(SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)
that change. Under the old Act the D. A. to the Ministers on tour was not paid for the days of travel. The present Act has a provision to pay them even on days of travel. I would like to know what prompted them to do that. The present Act allows them to draw D.A. on days of travel and also on days of halt. Sir, this provision is certainly against the provisions of the M. S. R.

Next, Sir, the maintenance of residences. 'Residence' is defined as a building in which the Hon'ble Minister will reside plus the buildings occupied by the staff quarters and gardens attached to these buildings. We can understand what it would cost to maintain such residences. Sir, may I bring to the notice of the House what has been observed by the Accountant-General in respect of maintenance charges of the Ministers' residences during the past years? There has been huge expenditure in respect of these residences going from nearly 50,000 up to a lakh of rupees. The Accountant-General observed in his Audit Note that such expenditure was beyond the provision contained in the P.W.D. Code. Do you know what the Government did, Sir? Straight away they changed the order and they issued rules regularising the expenditure that had been incurred and enhancing it. Such things should not happen. A limit should be imposed for maintaining residences and that limit should be observed whether it is in respect of the residences of Ministers or in respect of Government buildings.

Sir, under the old Act, only office accommodation was furnished. Under the new Act there is definite improvement. They want three rooms of their residences to be furnished at Government cost. I think, that is an extravagant provision and it would cost the State a good lot of money. According to the provisions in the Budget for these five months, the New State of Mysore will pay as salary and allowances about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. Perhaps the new State of Mysore might be asked to foot a Bill for nearly Rs. five to six lakhs.

This is very high. As my Leader has already observed, the Hon'ble Ministers must try to adjust and live in the manner they were living before their term of office.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ನಾವು, ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯೇ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪ್ಯಾಟರ್ನ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೋಸಾಯಿಯ ಒಂದು ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರೇ ದಿಕ್ಕು, ಬಂಡಿತ ನಮಗೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಮೇಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿವಾಳಿ ತುಂಬಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದಿವಾಳಿತನ ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮೋಳಿಗೆ ಕಲಹ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಅಪ್ಪವಸ್ತ್ರ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಯೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ 210 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 180 ಜನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಜನರ ಪೈಕಿ ನಾಯಕ ನಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬರೂ ದಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದಂಥ ಅಪ್ಪವಸ್ತ್ರ ಬಿಂತು ಎಂದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ದೆಹಲಿಯಿಂದ ಇವರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಯಾವಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಿಂತು, ಯಾವ ಕೀಳುರಹಿತ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳಗಳು, ಕಾರು, ಮನೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಈಗ ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ 1946-47ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದೆವು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಸಂಬಳ ಮೂವತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಇರಕೂಡದು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾವಧಿ (maximum) ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಡೀ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಮಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ 100ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು 500ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ತತ್ತ್ವ, ಆ ತತ್ತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ, ನಾವು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಆಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇಂಥವರು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನೇ ದಿವಸ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ 500ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರಕೂಡದು; ಭಾರತದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಇರಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ

ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭಂಡಾರದಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರ್ಚುವಾದಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕಾರು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು conveyance allowance ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮಗೆ ದೂರ ಎಂದು ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ನಿವಾಸಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬೇರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು 1,200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇರಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನುಮಾರು 60 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂಥ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾನಿಷಿರ ಫಿಟಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನುಮಾರು ಐದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚುವಾದಿ, ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟೊಟ್ಟು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಆದು ನಗೆ ಪಾಟಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇನು ಇವರ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಾಟರ್ನ್ ತತ್ತ್ವ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ನಿಸ್ಸುತದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ ಕಾರು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮೇಲೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡ್ರೈವರನನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 300-400 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ maintenance charges ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮೇಲೆ ಬರಿಯ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಲದೆ! ಇವರಿಗೆ ದಿನ ಭತ್ಯೆ (daily allowance) ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಮೈಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಆರಾಣಿ ಏಕೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ನೇಮಕಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಳಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ನವರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಡಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಬಂದರೂ ಇಂಥವು ತಪ್ಪುಪ್ರದಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಥೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರು ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಿರತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ನಮಗೆ ತೋರಿದಾಗಿದೆ. Conveyance allowance ಎಂದು 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—On a point of order, Sir. I understand that the Police Inspector of the Special Branch Department is now sitting in the Press Gallery as a representative of the Press.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Secretary will find it out.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು conveyance allowance

ಎಂದು ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? ಯಾವ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ಸ್ ನ ಯಾವ ರೂಲ್ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ಇರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ದೂರ ವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ conveyance allowance ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ಮತ್ತು ಇವರಿಗೆ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮೇಲೆ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ conveyance allowance ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಎಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಕೂಡ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಜಾಗೃತೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವರುಗಳು ವೃಥಾ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಅನುಮಾನ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ 1917ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ 8 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು 7 ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ದರು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ದಿವಸ ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಜನ ಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಯಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಬೆಳೆ, ಬಾಳೆಯ ಗಿಡ ಮುಂತಾದ ವುಪುಗಳ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ, ಯಾವ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಜನ, ಯಾವಯಾವ ಕೋವು ನವರು ಏನೇನು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸೌಕರ್ಯವೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರಮಾನಂದೂಡನ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಆಗ ನ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆ. ಅವರು ಇೞ್ವೆಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾನನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಟೀಚರ್ ಇದ್ದರೋ ಅವರು ಒದ ತಕ್ಕ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದವರು, ಏನು ಕಸಬು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಜೀವನದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗತಿ ಏನು, ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಆಗ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಜನರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.)

ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖ ಕೇಳುತ್ತ ಇದ್ದರು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅವರು ಆಗ 7 ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರೈತರು ಕಾಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ದಾಖ್ತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, 5-6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲ ಕಾಗದ ಹುಡುಕಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಊರು ಬಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರು, ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರು, ಸಬ್-ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಅಫೀಸರು, ಅಮಲ್ದಾರರು, ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನರಿಗೂ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಆಚೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು. ಇಂಥ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಒಂದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಈಗ ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಫ್‌ಐಎಸ್‌ಸಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ? ತಮ್ಮ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ನಾವು ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಬಂದಾಗ ನಿಮಿಷ, ಸೆಂಕೆಂಡುಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಂತೂ ಹೋಗಿಯೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೋಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರು ಬೈದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಅಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ 11 ಜನ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಗತಿ ಏನು? ಕೆಲವರು ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು ಸಾರಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಹೋಗಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಘೆಸಲು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಬಂತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಏನೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಳ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರವರ ಕಚೇರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ, ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೇ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ 'ಜಾಗ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಹೋಗಿ' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಾಕಿಯವರನ್ನಂತೂ ಕೇಳುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರು ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡದೊಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು? ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಬಗೆಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಬಂಡಿತವಾದದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವ ನೋಟು ಕೂಡ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪೂರವಾಯಿತು, ಯಾರು ಉಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವಾರರು, ಎಲ್ಲ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಸರ್ಗಪಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಏನಾ ಇನ್ನೇನೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ತುಂಬ ಬಂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಮೇಲೆ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ 600ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವರಿಗೂ

ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಕಾರು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮೈಲೇಜ್ 6 ಅಂಚೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನಮಗೇನೋ ಬಹಳ ಸಂಕಟಕರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಜನಗಳು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಂದಾಯ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದರ್ಶನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನತೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರು ಪೆನಾಲ್ಟಿ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹೋಂ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರವರು, 'ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು, ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು ಇದ್ದರು, ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಅವರಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು....

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are not concerned with that.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Since the Hon'ble Minister referred to that subject, I must explain the position.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is not the occasion for that. The occasion will be some time hence. The Hon'ble Member may clarify it at the proper time.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—I think this is the proper time to explain, because we are discussing the Ministers' Salaries Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are not concerned with elections now.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ —ಅಮೇಲೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಅಟೆಂಡೆನ್ಸ್ ಫೀರಿ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಅಟೆಂಡೆನ್ಸ್ ಫೀರಿ ಆಗಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಯಾರೂ ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ವೆಂಜಾರಿಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಬಂಡಿತ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನಿಷ್ಠಪಕ್ಷ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 5 ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ 5 ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಖರ್ಚು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ? ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ 5 ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮತ್ತು, ಒಬ್ಬ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ 5 ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಬಂಡಿತ ದೇಶದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸ ಬರಿದಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಈಗ ಈ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೆಂಟೆನೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಅಷ್ಟರಿಂದಲೇ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮನೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಮೇನ್‌ಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

12 P. M.

Sri B. P. KADAM (Ankola-Karwar).—Sir, since a number of my colleagues on this side have spoken on this Bill, I consider it my duty to be brief. In making my observations, I shall endeavour to be very sympathetic, considerate and balanced. This infant State of ours is passing through very dark days, for our finances are limited. As we have already seen, in a budget for only five months, we are faced with a deficit of over Rs. 4½ crores. It is certain that every year we shall have to face a deficit of over Rs. 10 crores. As regards the salaries and allowances of the Ministers, it is my anxiety to see that great traditions are laid down in the very beginning of the life of our infant State so that they may be good enough not only for the time being but also for the future. In this direction, it is the duty of every one to see that not a single pie is spent unnecessarily. We should be very frugal and we should be able to command the confidence of the public throughout the State. It is in this context that I want to offer my remarks on this measure.

Sir, our Ministers are provided with houses. They are very gorgeous houses. I have seen them from inside as well as from a considerable distance and I am constrained to say that they are very gorgeous residences. Nine Ministers are provided with nine gorgeous buildings. In my opinion, all the Ministers can be housed in only two or three buildings. Two or three buildings are more than enough. The residences of the Ministers are like the residences of Nawabs and Rajas. With these gorgeous residences are we going back to the era of Nawabs and Rajas? I do not know where we are going and how we can command the confidence of the common man by this method. Sir, in the City of Bombay there are about 3½ lakhs of people who are without quarters and who are sleeping in pavements even in this cold season.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are not concerned with the City of Bombay here. We are concerned with the City of Bangalore.

Sri B. P. KADAM.—The condition is almost the same in the Bombay City as well as in the Bangalore City. In the past, all over India, we have had laws regarding food rationing. Under that law every individual was not to draw ration beyond a prescribed quantity. Similarly, on the question of accommodation also, I believe there is greater necessity now to regulate and control the accommodation available. Looking from that point of view, I believe that all the Ministers should be housed in only two or three buildings and all the other buildings occupied by the Ministers should be given to the other important officials and the other Government staff. Thus there should be economy even to the extent of a pie. It is only if we observe such an economy that it will be possible to command the confidence of the public. But I find that our Ministers are living in gorgeous residences and going in gorgeous cars on good cement--concrete roads. So I must tell them that we are not living in the days of Nawabs and Rajas. Let this fact be noted by the Ministers. Let them know that they are the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Let them further know that they are creating a new era in the history of the Indian Republic. Therefore, let them act knowing full well their responsibilities in every walk of life.

As regards the cars, I do not know the names of the cars supplied to Ministers, but I think that the cost of the cars will be very considerable. Where is the necessity of providing one car for each Minister? The Ministers should be housed very near the Vidhana Soudha so that they would be able to walk from their residences to the Vidhana Soudha. If that is not possible and if the distance is considerable, then one bus may be provided to bring all the Ministers to the Vidhana Soudha. Let them come together in a bus like a team of cricketers. Let them come like brothers. A State car may be provided to them to go round the City and attend to their engagements in the City.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why not a police van?

Sri B. P. KADAM.—A police van or a station wagon would be still better. It is only then that the Ministers can say that they are establishing a socialistic pattern of society. Otherwise their tall talk of a socialistic pattern of society would even make the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi in heaven bend its head in shame.

I want the Ministers to move all round the State, but their tours must be methodical. The Ministers should draw up a programme as to which Minister should visit a particular area. When a Minister goes on tour he must stay in the district for at least a week. He should remain at a central place or the biggest town in the district for a day and arrange a meeting of all the social workers of the district. They should discuss all the matters pertaining to the district. The Minister should take full note of the deliberations in the meeting, draw his own report and submit it to the Cabinet. Then only it will be possible to frame a correct policy regarding the districts. It is not proper that when the Minister for Backward Classes visits a district he should look only to the problems connected with Backward Classes in the district. Similarly, if the Minister for Fisheries goes to a district, he should not look only to the needs of fishing in that district. Since there is joint responsibility in the Cabinet, a Minister must look to all the matters in the district when he visits a district and the tours of Ministers must be regulated accordingly. Otherwise the Ministers would be going on tour to the districts in a haphazard manner and a lot of confusion would be created in the whole administration of the district. The whole district administration would be upset by the district officials attending on the Ministers and not to their routine work. The public does not derive any benefit from these tours of the Ministers except to inhale the dust raised by the cars of the Ministers during their journey on the roads. I hope these things would be avoided and the Chief Minister who is known for his sympathetic

consideration would lay down a firm and bold policy in this respect.

It has been our bitter experience to see that when Ministers go to the districts on tour, they call only their party workers and hold a meeting. Sometimes they call a meeting of only the workers belonging to a certain group in their party in order to consolidate their position in the Ministry. Such meetings of party workers or of groups of party workers should be avoided when a Minister goes on tour because he goes on tour at the cost of the State exchequer and so he must know that he should have nothing to do with his party while he is on official tour. If he wants to meet his party workers, let him pay for it from his own pocket and see his henchmen in the district. If that is not done, the future of democracy in our country would be very dark. As a student of ancient history I believe in democracy and I know that democracy will do us good. Only if we act impartially we can lay down great traditions in democracy. If we do not lay down democratic traditions then our action would be a shame and would bring insult not only to the Indian Republic but also to the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir, I find it has been our endeavour and even Mahatma Gandhi has stated that no State servant should take a salary of more than Rs. 500. But under these extraordinary circumstances such as the present our Ministers may take this much, because I am anxious that they maintain themselves well and discharge their responsibilities. But what are these allowances? All told, here and there, D. A. and various other allowances collected together amount to over Rs. 2,000 or more; Sir, something should be done in that connection.

Regarding Deputy Ministers, etc., I think, Sir, in my humble opinion, Deputy Ministers are superfluous. Some time back when I was discussing with an important and influential member of the Congress Party, he told me that there has been a talk about Deputy Ministers who may not come. I read something about it in papers and

perhaps that was only to give some hope to some aspirants. I therefore earnestly plead and say that there is no need for Deputy Ministers here or hereafter in the State. Sir, in the former State of Bombay where there were 29 districts, there were only nine Ministers and nine Deputy Ministers. Some of the Deputy Ministers, I know, they have personally told me that there is not enough work for them. Some files used to come here and there; beyond that there was not much work. Sir, that is the case in a bigger State like the former Bombay State, where we had only nine Ministers and nine Deputy Ministers for 29 districts. Our districts here may be 18 or 19 and they are smaller in size also. I do not feel that they will have work. Sir, I do not mean to suggest that the work of this State is not as important as Bombay. Certainly it is as important as any other State in this country. But I say this with full responsibility. Whether our economy can permit this and whether it would be safe for us to have so many Ministers and Deputy Ministers—has this been examined? That is the question which I ask. If the thought of appointing Deputy Ministers is there only to give some hope to the aspirants, it is one thing. But here or hereafter let the Ministers work in a co-operative and brotherly spirit and it will be sufficient for them to turn out some good to the country. And, Sir, the Deputy Ministers will have to be provided with residences. This is something which our State cannot bear. Therefore in that spirit of sympathy for the Ministers, and with that objective outlook, we have to know our responsibility for every step we are taking and, Sir, it is in that spirit, I have been making my remarks.

Sri B. NARAYANASWAMY (Mysore South).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that Hon'ble Members from the Opposition side are unnecessarily drawing the name of that sacred and revered soul—Mahatma Gandhi. I cannot understand how people who cannot follow the precepts and tenets of Mahatma Gandhi are entitled to quote Mahatma Gandhi. Whenever a question of tolerance or a question of construc-

tive criticism arises, perhaps they forget the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, it appears from the speeches made by members of the Opposition, it is quite clear that it is made out of frustration, envy, jealousy and intolerance. Sir, am I to understand that Hon'ble Members of the Opposition want Ministers to live in the open air, to drink public fountain water and walk like ordinary pedestrians on the open roads? Is it not our duty as members of the Legislature under the Constitution to provide necessary amenities, and facilities to our Ministers who toil for us? Somehow, Sir, it smacks of indecency to oppose a Bill of this kind. I thought this was a very innocuous Bill and it would be unanimously passed.

After all, what is it, Sir, that has been provided in this Bill which is objectionable? Nothing more than salary to the Ministers, some allowance and certain other facilities. Sir, the surprise is that these comments are coming from the Leader of the Opposition who was also a Minister in the bureau-cratic Government and he was drawing Rs. 2,000. Was he not drawing T.A. and D.A? Are not days changing? Are the standards of life the same as when Sri Imam was a Minister? I know at that time, I was a member of the old Representative Assembly and when he was a Minister, I know how he was living then. He would not even condescend to speak to a member.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—The Ministers of the Hon'ble Member's party now take Rs. 3,000.

Sri B. NARAYANASWAMY.—Sir, it is very easy for my Hon'ble friend Sri Hutche Gowda to come forward and say that they are drawing Rs. 3,000. No Sir, we would never take salaries like that. Now we have a Chief Minister who is very pious and simple in his living and I am sure even his colleagues will be guided by his simplicity. I was hoping that the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition, at least from the point of view of decency, would not oppose such Bills. Today no doubt they may be in the Opposition and Congress Ministers may be occupying seats of power, and who can say a day might

(SRI B. NARAYANASWAMY.)
perhaps not come when they also may occupy the Treasury Benches? Supposing, Sir, these criticisms were levelled against them; would they ever tolerate? Certainly not. In the interests of decency, in the interests of pure living, I request them not to oppose such a measure. Thank you, Sir.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I think, Sir, sufficient has been said against the Bill.

My friend Sri Imam, Honourable the Leader of the Opposition has made one or two constructive suggestions and the rest of what he said is possibly political. The rest of those friends who followed him have done nothing more than that. Much is being said about the houses that the Ministers occupy. I ask them in all humility where we should live? We have got houses provided and we cannot do away with them. It is because possibly that these houses were considered to be very big that the previous Mysore Government had been trying to set up smaller buildings. That is an indication of how we have been thinking. One thing that seems to be upsetting my friends on the opposite side or motivating their remarks is possibly what they thought they should do in relation to matters that existed before this new State came in. They seem to be repeating what they have been repeating all these years. There is nothing new in what they have stated.

I have read reports of several speeches when similar Bills came before these Houses. It is the same thing as the Doctors saying R.P.T. meaning 'repeat mixture'. I have not heard a single constructive suggestion except one or two which I think need reply.

My friend Sri Imam made a remark that out of the income from the salary that he was getting as Minister, he was able, after meeting all the expenses here in Bangalore, to save about Rs. 800 for himself.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No, no. Not at all.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—That is, for his family expenses. That is what he

meant by saying that. Knowing as I do, he was not saving anything at all, although he does not have as large a family as myself,—not even half as big.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Mutual admiration!

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I also admire the Hon'ble Member, Sri Hutche Gowda. If he could have 800 rupees necessary for household expenses when the cost of living index was between 200 to 270—an average of 235—when the cost of living index is in the neighbourhood of 370, taking into consideration his own arguments, at least Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,600 would be necessary. If we can live on 900 rupees with a large family, I do not see where the wrong lies in fixing the salary at 900. Can it be considered that we are unreasonable, that we are spendthrifts, that we are wasting public funds and are living beyond means? My young friend Sri Kadam went into raptures. Many of my friends have said hard things. It is good. I want to hear them. But, let them be reasonable. Sri Kadam said 'gorgeous' houses. I do not see anything of that kind in the house that I occupy. It is just a bigger house than mine but it is necessary for a Minister, for, my friends come to see me not in one or two but in fifties. Should I not treat them with decent courtesy and receive and ask them to sit down? Naturally the houses we occupy will have to be furnished. It is not meant for me or my colleagues but it is meant for the public. The part of the house that we occupy is very small. If I take my friends to some of the living quarters that we have occupied and show them the furniture, they will be amazed. I do not see much of the difference between the house I was occupying and the house that I am occupying now.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Are Ministers not satisfied now?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—They are more than satisfied! I was having more comforts than I am having now. Now that you have made me a Minister, you have to make provision for the necessary animal comfort at least. I cannot

understand, Sir, this criticism levelled against us. It comes very strange and it comes from stranger quarters still.

About the appointment of Deputy Ministers it has been said by my friend Sri Imam, "ಕೂನು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕುಲಾಯಿ ಹೊಲಿಸಿದರು." It is a very good proverb. That means to say, it is necessary to do so. Because, supposing the child is born without these necessary comforts and clothing; it may die of cold! ಕೂನು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕುಲಾಯಿಯನ್ನೂ ಹೊಲಿಸಬೇಕು, ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯನ್ನೂ ಹೊಲಿಸಬೇಕು, ಹೊದ್ದಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. It is necessary and it is the duty of good parents to see that when the child is born it is given all comforts like clothing, feeding and covered with a good blanket. If I do not make provision for the future work of the State in which I am interested, I will be called not wise. Therefore, the provision is made. Sir, the work now done is really heavy. My friend referred to the Governments of his days. Then the Governments were not people's Governments. They were practically police States. Their duties were confined merely to policing the State, make a show of administering justice and collect rent.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—The previous Ministry you mean!

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—The Governments of my friend Sri Imam. What is the Government to-day? To apply tests then available to the present Government would be very wrong. The responsibility of the Government has enormously increased. Perhaps, it is necessary to have Deputy Ministers. My friend Sri Imam.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಕ್ರಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ.—ಹಂಚಿಕೆ.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—There is a proverb in Kannada: "ಅರು ಹಡೆದವಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಮೂರು ಹಡೆದವಳು ಏನೋ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ" Trying to teach us to be simple, trying to teach us as to how to apportion public money! Probably, my friend does not know what we have gone through in our lives. He has not undergone even one thousandth of the privation of what we have had. We are not here to make bad use of the State's money. We are going to save every possible pie and that is the ideal for which we have been working. Some

friends remarked that taxations were very heavy. I ask them a question: what are the duties the Government have taken up on themselves? This is a welfare State where there are so many things to be done. What are the problems we are facing? We have to build up the society, we have to increase our resources, we have to study what they are and we have to know every nook and corner of this State; for that purpose we have been working. I can see the point when they say that when a Minister goes to a district, he must study all the problems. In fact, we have ourselves decided that whenever we go to a district, we go there for three or four days and study all the problems and come back. This is a constructive suggestion which we are already following and I entirely agree with it. It was said that seven Ministers were in one place at one time. I want to know where exactly my friend got that information. If it is so, we will try to avoid it.

Sir, quite a number of such things were mentioned without a single instance being specified. About light and water they spoke. Of course, there are big gardens round about these bungalows. We cannot but use water for properly maintaining the gardens. Do the Hon'ble Members say that these gardens should not exist or we should do away with them? I do not agree if they suggest that we should do away with these beautiful gardens that have been maintained for years. The water that we use for our purposes inside the house is very little. About the lights my friend said that large amount was being spent. I do not know. He gave me that information. Even in our house the Bill would be fairly heavy. Here, as Ministers, we keep awake till nearly 12 o'clock or 1 o'clock in the night and not only our friends but members of the opposition come; we have to receive them and listen to the complaints of the members of the opposition even at 12 o'clock on one day and 1 o'clock on the other. We have to keep these lights burning not for our purpose but to attend to the

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)
duties with which we are entrusted. We have put the figure as 35 rupees a month. I know as a matter of fact that the total bill would be 100 rupees and even more. It does not matter. In fact Sir, some of the friends,—not amongst ourselves,—suggested: “Why are you having only 35 rupees? You will possibly be losing 60 or 70 or even 100 rupees a month!” Sir, it does not matter. But, lights should be only used practically for purposes of public utility. People want to come and see Ministers at odd hours and we have to keep the lights burning. We also keep one or two lights burning outside because the police will be patrolling, though I do not want any police. So, this 35 rupees is a very small amount.

12-30 P.M.

We have to use the cars. My friend Mr. Kadam is a very good cricketer, but he has been bowling no balls and he has allowed me to hit a number of runs. I do not understand his suggestion that two or three Ministers should be living under one roof. Would he like if another family is brought in and his children come together? Possibly he does not know much of human nature. I will have to keep him under shed when he comes to talk to me. I do not think he will like this idea.

Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy said that there was a cot costing about 7,000 rupees. I want him to give that information: I am serious about it; and if it is so, we will look into it. I do not believe for a moment that it is so, but let him give the information. He may come to my chambers and give the details. I do not believe that it is a fact, but it is extraordinary. Much of the criticism that has been levelled against us has been based on hearsay and to serve a political purpose.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I am definite that a sum of Rs. 7,000 was spent on one cot.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Then about the reservation of compartments: No Minister will get anything out of it. If he goes out, the whole compartment will be reserved. I do not think he

will make anything at all. But what happens is,—I have also got experience without being a Minister,—people will gather together in large numbers. It becomes impossible to do any work. Even as President of the Pradesh Congress Committee, I have travelled in compartments, but I could not get sleep. People would not allow me to sleep. They will travel from station to station telling so many things. It was impossible to carry on either the conversation with them or keep out from others. I could not attend to any work at all. It is necessary that a Minister must have a compartment to attend to his work. If four berths are reserved for him, only two berths would be available to him. Whatever that is, you must allow him to travel comfortably and attend to the duties which are becoming heavier. It is not a question of comfort, it is a question of necessity.

My friend Sri Srinivasa Iyengar referred to the payment of annas 6 per mile while travelling. He is a very clever mathematician. A man cannot travel hundreds of miles in a day. It is not possible. He gave an example that the Minister for Co-operation went from Mysore to Chikmagalur and then back to Mysore; he took 7 days to do that. That is the statement he has made. It is a very good statement. He has been spending 7 days in Mysore and Chikmagalur studying various problems connected with his work. If he has taken 7 days to travel in Mysore and Chikmagalur Districts, what is the wrong that he has done? He has taken sufficient time to study all the problems connected with his work. I want to tell a small story, Sir, in this connection. An artist prepared two fine portraits of a lady. Exhibited one on one day and asked the public to mark out such portions of the picture as would not be good and as they would not like. People came and marked every portion of that picture as being not good. The next day, he placed another identical picture and asked the people to please mark out the portions which are good. They marked every portion as good. This is how it looks to me.

Some friends opposed the Bill altogether. Do they mean to suggest that

the Ministers should go without pay? do they mean that they should have no house? do they mean to suggest that they should not have any comfort, necessities of life and work starving the whole day? I do not understand how this can be done. There are already certain amendments. That is all right. But to oppose the Bill wholesale, I do not know how it could be done. My friend Sri Huthegowda was very vehement. I would like to ask him one question.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Nobody opposed the Bill *in toto*.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—That is what was done. He made a very curious statement referring to me. Well it is a flattery to my vanity if I have any. I must say that I was not brought here all the way from Delhi because there was no person to take the place. He stated that it was a house divided against itself. It is not the case. I was unanimously elected because members felt that I knew all portions of the State and therefore they wanted me. There was no dearth for competency. It is a matter of convenience. I was not brought here because I was an outstanding figure. I am not better than my colleagues or anybody in the Assembly or in the party. It was because every member felt that in this new State, I would serve as a sort of co-ordinating factor. It is only on that account. I have been brought here. I do not want anybody or any party in this House or outside to presume that there was disunity and therefore I was brought.

My friend Sri Hutche Gowda said that, having been paid conveyance allowance, no car should be provided. I think some District Board Presidents in the Mysore State were provided with free cars by the District Boards. They were given Rs. 200 by way of car allowance and they were asked to spend only 200 rupees by way of allowances. I want to know how much money was drawn by way of T.A. and D.A. by some of those District Board Presidents. I have no objection if they have drawn the allowances. But I want to point out here that their area of action was not more than 9,500 sq.

miles and our area of operation—if I may use the expression,—is nearly 70,000 sq. miles. Therefore if we have to go and visit those areas we naturally require much more. So, I need not continue to argue this matter any further. Every possible care has been taken in fixing up the salaries, D. A. and T. A.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—What about clause 14? I had been drawing pointed attention of Government to it.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I thank the Hon'ble Member very much. Does my friend mean that no member of the family should practise any profession? It is a very funny argument to advance. Supposing there is a joint agriculturist family and supposing the son is appointed as a Minister, does it mean that the father and other members of the family must give up agriculture and live with him?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Government is not concerned with agriculture.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—It comes to this that if a Minister is an agriculturist, his son should not carry on agriculture; if he is a lawyer, he should not practise; if he is a merchant, he should not carry on trade. This is a very funny suggestion to make. I cannot understand it. I cannot understand why other members of the family should give up their avocations and professions simply because one of them is appointed as a Minister.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, may I clarify the position? Supposing the wife of a Minister were to approach Government for getting a mining licence or a brother of a Minister were to approach Government for a Government contract, then this question arises; not in other cases.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—If an application for a mining licence or for a Government contract comes to a Minister who is a relation of the applicant, I am sure the Minister will have the decency to refer the matter to the Chief Minister and he will see that the matter is disposed of justly; this is a small matter.

So, I think I have practically finished most of the criticisms levelled by my

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA.)
friends on the opposite side. There might be some other criticisms also, but I do not think any reply is necessary for them.

With these observations, I request the House to give its support to this Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before I put the Bill to the House, as a matter of curiosity I want to know from the Hon'ble Member Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy whether the cot incident happened before the 1st November or after the 1st November 1956, i.e., after the reorganisation of States.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Before the 1st November, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :
“That the Mysore Ministers’ Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I will not keep the House engaged long on my amendment. I will only make a few remarks.

The Chief Minister found fault with for opposing the Bill *in toto*. When we oppose a Bill it does not mean that we are against every provision of that Bill.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—One member said that he was totally opposed to it.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—When we find that some clauses of the Bill are not to our liking, we have to oppose them. That is why I have tabled these amendments and if the Chief Minister will be kind enough to accept all these amendments—at least some important ones—we will adopt the Bill with acclamation.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House cannot settle matters like that in the Assembly in my presence. I request the Hon'ble Member to move his amendment.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I shall move my first amendment. However,

I know from previous experience that Members of Treasury Benches, even though they are convinced in their heart of hearts that the stand taken by us is correct, will not accept the amendments moved by the Opposition.

Sir, I beg to move :—

‘The words “Deputy Minister” and “respectively” in item (b) shall be deleted.’

Sir, I have already pointed out why the Deputy Ministers should not be taken. There is no need to add to the Ministry. The Chief Minister in his reply said that the parents should take all precautions about the child to be born. My contention is that they must practise birth control and adopt family planning. As it is, we have a good many Ministers to maintain and any further addition to them will add further strain. I think there is what we call a society for the protection of the Children. There, every family adopts a sort of family planning. It is an offence to neglect children and to bring them up according to a standard approved by the Government. That is why they take great care to see that many children are not born and they are very careful to have only one or two children. As it is, the State is not in a position to maintain the Ministers and it will be difficult to maintain the Deputy Ministers according to the required standard. That is why I request him to see that no more Deputy Ministers are added and there is no need for them. If they are taken, I am afraid the entire economic equilibrium will be upset.

With these observations, I press my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

‘The words “Deputy Minister” and “respectively” in item (b) shall be deleted.’

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I quite appreciate my Friend's sentiments, but he is putting forth his suggestion at a late stage of pregnancy. The only way now left is either for a safe abortion or to have a child.

When we make laws, we make them not only for the present, but for the future also. It is for this reason that we have made provision for the appointment of Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. Therefore, I do not think I can accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Member. I oppose the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“In clause 2, the words ‘Deputy Minister’ and ‘respectively’ in item (b) shall be deleted.”

The amendment was negatived

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.”

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I beg to move :

“In clause 4, in sub-clause (1) for the words ‘two hundred and fifty’, the words ‘one hundred and fifty’ shall be substituted; Sub-clause (2) shall be deleted.”

Sir, the Hon'ble Sri Narayanaswami asked whether Ministers should live in the open air and whether they should make use of the water in the streets. My amendment gives an answer to it. I do not want them to live in the open air. I am prepared to give them a decent residence. My only condition is that they should lead a simple life and should not demand costly buildings. The sum of Rs. 150 is quite reasonable for that. When we were Ministers we were living in small houses. I was living in a small house in Basavangudi. We were then satisfied with small houses and we discharged our duties staying in those small houses. Our Ministers should set an example of economy. I know many Ministers have got their own houses and when they live in their own houses, and an allowance of Rs. 150 would be quite reasonable. I request the Chief Minister to set up a tradition by accepting this amendment. The

acceptance of this amendment will clearly prove his *bona fides*.

Then Sir, even in the private house of a Minister, it is proposed to furnish three rooms. Our experience is that furnishing of the rooms in the private residences of Ministers has cost the Government a good deal. Under that garb, rooms were renovated and repairs undertaken. I cannot understand what kind of furnishing they would do in the private residences of Ministers. In our days we were satisfied with one table and chair and about half-a-dozen ordinary chairs for visitors. Now they are proposed to be given house rent allowance. What is that meant for? Out of this allowance he can very well furnish his house. Government should not undertake this responsibility. If Government does it, it would mean considerable expenditure to the State. So I feel that this is a very dangerous clause. We cannot give them house rent allowance and at the same time furnish their house. Let them forego the house rent allowance and then we will furnish their house. In the last Act it was provided that only the office accommodation used by the Minister in his residence should be furnished by the Government. Now, in this Bill, we have not defined what ‘furnishing’ means. Furnishing may include anything. It may include beds, carpets, rugs, towels, crockery, utensils, etc. It may include everything from pin to piano. So I would request the Government not to undertake this responsibility.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

“In Clause 4, in sub-clause (1) for the words “two hundred and fifty”, the words “one hundred and fifty” shall be substituted ;

Sub-clause (2) shall be deleted.”

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದನ್ನು support ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿದರು ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಒಂದೇ ರಾಗ ಹಾಡಲು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅವರು ನನ್ನೊಡನೆ ಬಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿಯಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಿ ಅನಂತರ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿ; ಆಗ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮನೆಗಳಿವೆ. ನಾನು ಬಿಡ್ತೆ. ಈಗ ಹಿಂದಿ ದ್ವಂತೆಯೇ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ House allowance 150 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 900 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಂಬಳ ಎಂದು ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಕ್ಯುಲೇಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದರ standard ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Economy ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹಿಂದಿನ

1 P. M.

ಅನುಭವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇ ಕೂಡಲಿ ಈತರಹದ ಒಂದು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ misuse ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಟ್ಟೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಟಬಲುಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 2—3 ಜನ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. Linen does not mean towels ಎಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರಂತೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಈಗಿನದಕ್ಕೂ ಏನು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. Furnished ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದು, ಎಲ್ಲೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಇಮಾಂ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಪಿನ್ನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಫಿಯಾನೋವರೆಗೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವರಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ furnished ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ನೋಂದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ, 12 ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಒಟ್ಟು 24 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬರ್ಬರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಆಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ furnish ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಆಫೀಸ್ ರೂಂ furnish ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ furnish ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅವರುಗಳ ಕೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ luxuries ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸ್ಕೌಟರಿ ಫಿಟಿಂಗ್ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅನಂತರ ಆ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ಬರ್ಚನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ

ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕೇ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಸಂಕಟದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ಯಾಹಾಕುವುದು ಅದೇತೆದ ಸುಲಲಿತವಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಲ್ಲ. ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೊಳೆಯದೆ ಇನ್ನು ದೂರ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ (ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ—ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಯಾವುದೋ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು suggestion ಕೊಡುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವವಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮರೆತಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಒಬ್ಬರೆಯೇ ತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡಿ ಇಂದಿಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ, ಗಂಡಸರು, ಹೆಂಗಸರು, ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಬಡವರು, ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಗೆ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರುಗಳು ಮರೆತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಏನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಮನೆ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಭತ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲು 150 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆವು. ನಮ್ಮದು ಬಡತನದ ದೇಶ. ಅದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಪರದೇಶದವರನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಒಡಿಸಿ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಗಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಜನರನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಪ್ರಣಾಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಶಂಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ 1,200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಬಾಡಿಗೆ, 40-50 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕೇವಲ 3-4 ಜನ ಪಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಇಂಥದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಧೈರ್ಯವುಂಟಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿವಸ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? ನಾನು ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಂಥ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಲ್ಲ, ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೋಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬರಬಹುದು, ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿದೆನೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಮನೆಗೆ ಫ಼ರಿ ಚರ್ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ; ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣ ತೇಬರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನಾ

ಮತ್ತೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ 150 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ—150 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ—ತಿದ್ವುಪಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂಟಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೂಟನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I do not think, Sir, I can accept either of the amendments. We shall just consider. Sir, supposing these Ministers did not have their own houses which they now occupy and they were furnished Houses by Government. The Houses that they could have got on behalf of the Government or if the Government had provided them with houses, they would have been in such houses as that in which my friend is just now living. So they would have had to take houses for rent paying a thousand rupees per month. Would that be acceptable as an economic policy or would it be better to give Rs. 250 per house which they are themselves occupying privately? If we are to give them proper houses on behalf of the Government, we will, according to my own estimate, have to pay about Rs. 1,000 per month. Instead of that, because they have got their own houses, we pay them Rs. 250 and obviously save Rs. 750; and if those houses had been let out possibly they would fetch more rent than Rs. 250 which we propose to give them. It is a most reasonable amount. After a good deal of consideration that amount has been fixed and it would not be proper to reduce it now.

Regarding furnishing there seems to be some misunderstanding. We are not going to purchase any new pieces of furniture for this purpose. We have in Mysore a good lot of furniture. They are being distributed for these houses. We are not going to incur any further expenditure on furniture.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Can the Hon'ble Chief Minister kindly define what furniture means?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Each Minister will be given a dozen ordinary chairs, two or three sets of sofas—they are already there—and ordinary carpets. Those that are living in their own houses are not given any crockery, cutlery and cots. No towels are being given, no napkins, no bedsheets and no

bed-covers, no shawls and no blankets. They are merely given these necessary outfits for the use of people who come to visit Ministers. This is all that is being supplied and, as I said already, we are not going to incur any expenditure on the account. There seems to be a doubt that we are going to incur a lot of expenditure on these items, some Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 for furniture. We are not going to supply the Ministers except the bare necessities required for them so that they may carry on their work as Ministers. Therefore there is not much contention in the criticisms levelled and I therefore oppose both the amendments.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not pressing my amendment, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member wants to withdraw his amendments. Has he the leave of the House.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I move:

“That in Clause 5 sub-clause (2) shall be deleted”.

Sir, I have already adduced the reasons why that has to be deleted. Ministers are getting T.A. and D.A. and this would be an extra item of favour conferred on them.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That in clause 5 sub-clause (2) shall be deleted.”

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ (ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ).—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ conveyance allowanceಗಾಗಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸೆಫೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇ ಎಂದಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರಸೆಯ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ 'cost of petrol and oil required for the motor cars shall be paid by the Minister' ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.)

ಅವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬಹುದು. 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ವೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. Cost of petrol ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವಿವಾದಾಸ್ಪದವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ದವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ, ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ತಾವು ಒಟ್ಟು ವರಿ ಬರ್ಚ್ ಹಾಕಿ, ಅನಂತರ ಅವರು ಬರ್ಚ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರ್ಚ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಡಮೆ ಬರ್ಚ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉಳಿ ತಾಯವಾಗಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಬರ್ಚಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಗರದಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಂದು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಂಕ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಂದ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪೋಚರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇವೆರಡೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜಹಗೀರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಜಹಗೀರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿರುವಾಗ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಜಹಗೀರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. Conveyance allowance ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದರ ಬದಲು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು, ಪೋಚರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು—ಇಂಥ ಸತ್ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು—ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಂಥ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಇರುವ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಿದೆ. 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಒಂದು ವಿವಾ ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆರನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಸಬ್ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಡೈವರ್ ಸಂಬಳ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಪೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರು ಇರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಂದು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಂಕ್ ಇದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಂದ ಪಡೆದಾಡಪ್ಪು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲನ್ನು ಇಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ. ನಮಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಂಕ್ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ maintain ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಇಂಥ conveyancesಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಂಕನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡಿ

ಪೋಚರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಬಂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ದೊರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ನಿಗದಿಯಾಗಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಪಡೆಯುವ ವಿರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ. ಒಂದು ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಒಂದು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ಚಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ! ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 90 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಬಹುದು. 150ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಬರ್ಚ ಆಗುವ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಇದೆ. ಟೂರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಬೇರೆ ಅಲೋಯನ್ನುಗಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಟೂರು ಹೋದಾಗ ಮೈಲ ಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಆರಾಣ್ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು conveyance allowanceರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ನನಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ತಂದಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎ. ರಾಮರಾವ್.—ನ್ಯಾಯ, Conveyance Allowance ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ವೆದಲು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿ. ಚಿಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಹ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಏಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೈಲೇಜು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಡಮೆ Conveyance Allowance ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕಾರುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಎಂಬ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಕಾರುಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಮ್ಯೂರೇಜ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈಗಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇರುವ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಮ್ಯೂರೇಜ್ ಕಡಮೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಹೀಗಿರ ವಲ್ಲಿ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಾದವು. ನಾನು ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಒಡಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶನಿವಾರ, ಭಾನುವಾರ ತುಮಕೂರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪೆಚ್ಚೋಲ್ ಬರ್ಚಾಂಗಿ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಕೆಚ್ಚು ಪೆಚ್ಚೋಲ್ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ provision ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು unreasonable ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ಹಾಕಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—So far as the suggestion of Sri U. M. Madappa is concerned, it is really a very good one. But we find that we do not spend less than 200 rupees. What is more, if his suggestion is agreed to, quite a lot of time has got to be spent by the Audit Department in checking the vouchers, in auditing them and so on. I am reminded of a Kannada proverb which runs as : “ಮೂಗಿಗಿಂತ ಮೂಗುತಿ ಭಾರ.”

It would be rather as waste of time to have that. Even supposing all that is done, would we be averting the criticisms of my friends? I am sure they will say that vouchers were not prepared properly and so on. Therefore, all these things considered, it is safer to have this and it does not matter if we have to spend a few chips from our pockets. This is safer and I have to oppose my friend's amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That in clause 5, sub-clause (2) shall be deleted.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That Clauses 7, 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill.”

The amendments do not survive; they are of negative nature. As all the Hon'ble Members know there can be no amendments of a negative nature. So, I will allow the members who want to express their views on the four clauses.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳ ನೇಮಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ 7,8,9 ಮತ್ತು 10—ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕ್ಲಾಜುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri L. K. SHROFF (Raichur).—On a point of order, Sir. A reference has already been made in clause 2 to the appointment of Deputy Ministers which has already been accepted and now . . .

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 2 defines the “Deputy Ministers” and “Ministers.” That is a different thing altogether. The amendment is not lost on that score. I have considered the matter carefully; the survival of amendments to the other clauses, viz., 7 to 10 does not follow the retention of clause 2 unamended.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ತರಹ ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಡಿ. ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಫುನ: ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಗೊಂದಲವಿತ್ತೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಇದ್ದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಅಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿವರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ನಡೆಸಲೇಕು. ಇದು ನನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ವಿನಂತಿ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು, ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ 200 ರಿಂದ 270ಕ್ಕೆರಿದೆ; ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ತರಹ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟ ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಬಡಜನರಿಗೆ, ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಳವಿರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಣತೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಈ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷ, ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ತಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಣಾಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಪಕ್ಷ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಡ ನೌಕರರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿ ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನೇಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೇಕೆ ಮರೆತರು? ಲಿವಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ನೋಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸಂಬಳ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮನೆ ಮಠ, ಕಾರ್ತಿ, ಮೇಜು ದಿಗನಿಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೋ ನ್ಯಾಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳ ನೇಮಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ 7,8,9 ಮತ್ತು 10—ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕ್ಲಾಜುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.)

ಸ್ವರಂಗಿ 600 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇತರರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ವೇತನ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನೇಕೆ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಬಡಬಗ್ಗರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಹೊತ್ತು ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ, ವಸತಿಗೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಲಿಫಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು? ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸದೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ? ಇದನ್ನು ಎದೆ ಮಟ್ಟ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದೆ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ತಾನೆ 5 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸೇರಿ ದಿನವೂ ನಾಣಿಗಿಡ್ಡೆ ಅಫೀಸರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ 4½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಡಿಫಿನ್ಸಿಟ್ ಇದೆ. ಡಿಫಿನ್ಸಿಟ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದರೆ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಮೆಷಿನ್‌ನರಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬೇಕಾದವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನವುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಸತ್ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ನೆರೆಯರೇಕೆಂದು ನೋಟಿಸಿ ಈ ಮನೋದಿಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

1-30 P. M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ (ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ-ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).--ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ Deputy Minister ಗಳ appointment ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ Administrative point of view ನಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಂಡಿತ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Number of Deputy Ministers ಎಷ್ಟಾಗಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ನಡೆಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ Deputy Ministerಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವರ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಯವರ Satisfaction ಗಾಗಿಯೇ? ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ Deputy Minister ಗಳನ್ನು appoint ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು train up ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ Ministerಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ? ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ Deputy Ministerಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಎದ್ದುಹೋಗುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು; ಅವರು ಉತ್ತಮ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿಯೇ, ಏನೋ ಯಾವುದೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ Deputy Ministerಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯೇನು? ಅವರ Jurisdiction ಏನು? ಮತ್ತು ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವೇನು? ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ Secretary ಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ Under Secretary ಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಕೆಳಗೆ Assistant Secretary ಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗ ಬೇರೆ Deputy Secretaryಗಳ

ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆಯೇ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ಇವರ ಮೇಲೆ Deputy Ministerಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನು power ಇರಬಹುದೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು case ಬಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು Head of the Departmentಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಲು, ಮೊದಲು 30 ರೂ. ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ Second Division Clerk ಒಬ್ಬರು Note ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ Superintendent ಅವರು ರುಜು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇವರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ Assistant Secretaryಗಳು ರುಜು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಅನಂತರ Deputy Secretary ಯವರದು; ಆಮೇಲೆ Secretaryಯವರದು yes or no ಬರೆದು Ministerಗಳಿಗೆಯೇ Deputy Minister ಗಳಿಗೆಯೇ ರುಜುಮೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಈ Deputy Ministerಗಳಿಗೆ yes or no ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯಲು ಜಾಗವೇ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. (ನಗು). ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ Deputy Ministerಗಳ Appointment Administrative point of view ನಿಂದ ಸಾಧುವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಈ "Yes or No" Sir ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ Deputy Ministerಗಳನ್ನು appoint ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಎಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಮಾತ್ರಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀ ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ N.G.O. ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ N.G.O.ಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್‌ವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಂಬೆ ಸೀಲ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಮದರಾಸ್ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅನಂತರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ Scaleಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇನೋ 5 ರೂ.ಗಳ ಒಂದು Interim relief ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಈ ಬಡಪಾಯಿ N.G.O.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ನೂತನ ಪ್ರಾಂತವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಫೀಸುಗಳು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ 10½ ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆ 5½ ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆ ಜನವೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ನೌಕರರುಗಳು ಅವರ ಸಂಬಳದ Allowanceಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ತೀರ ಅಧ್ಯಾನವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೆ Paperನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗಿನ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು appoint ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಲೆ ನೋವು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈಗ ಈ Deputy Minister ಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಯಾವ Portfoliosಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಬೇಕು, ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀಗಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ತೋರುವುದು ಈಗ Election ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೇನು 2-3 ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ. ಅದೆಲ್ಲ ನಡೆದುಹೋಗುವುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಗುಳಿಯು ರೀತಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಂಗಲಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದೋ ಏನೋ ಏಳು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಲೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅದನ್ನೇನೋ ಈಗ Poultry Farm Buildingಗೋಸ್ಕರವೋ ಏನೋ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಶೃಶಾನ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಯಾರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೋ ಏನೋ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದು ಅದನ್ನೇಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದರು? ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಡ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಬಳ. ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ Deputy Ministerಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ Amendmentನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಾನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಾಟಕ ಅದು ತ್ರಿದ್ವೈದ್ಯ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಸದಾರಮೆ ನಾಟಕ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವೈದ್ಯವೃತ್ತಿಯವನ ಕೈಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆತನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು “ನೀನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯೇ? ನಿನಗೆ 2,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಳವೇ? ಹಾಗೇನು? ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?” ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದೇ ಧಾಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನನಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ವ್ಯಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, “ಏಳು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌರ್ಟಿ ಫಾರಂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲು ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಪೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನು, ನಾಳೆ ಗೊಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವು ದೇಶಕ್ಕಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಆಗು ಹೋಗುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಉಪ-ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಎಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಏನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಏನೋ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅರ್ಥ ಸರಿಬಾರದಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುಳ್ಳವರು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ರೀತಿಯ ಭಾಷಣದಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು

ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬರುವುದು ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಯಾವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಪ್ಪಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill.”

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Clause 11, as it is now framed, does not seem to be very correct hence the amendment. Sir, I beg to move :

“In Clause 11—

(1) in item (a) of sub-clause (1) for the words ‘in respect of the journey for assuming office’, the words ‘for the journey in respect of assuming office’ shall be substituted ;

(2) in item (b) of sub-clause (1) for the words ‘in respect of the journey on relinquishing office’ the words ‘for the journey in respect of relinquishing office’ shall be substituted.”

Sir, this is only a verbal amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“In Clause 11—

(1) in item (a) of sub-clause (1) for the words ‘in respect of the journey for assuming office’, the words ‘for the journey in respect of assuming office’ shall be substituted ;

(2) in item (b) of sub-clause (1) for the words ‘in respect of the journey on relinquishing office’ the words ‘for the journey in respect of relinquishing office’ shall be substituted.”

The motion was adopted.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to move:

“In Clause 11, in the Explanation, after the word ‘wife’, the word ‘son’, shall be inserted.”

Sir, this is merely a verbal amendment. This word is found in the context of other clauses also.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“In Clause 11, in the Explanation, after the word ‘wife’, the word ‘son’, shall be inserted.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“Clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 as amended was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill.”

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I beg to move:

“In Clause 12 the following proviso shall be added at the end of sub-clause (2) (a):—

“Provided that the total amount of travelling and daily allowances, drawn by each Minister should not exceed rupees four hundred per month.”

Sir, this is the last amendment that we are moving to this Bill. We had a very good and interesting discussion on this Bill. It is very much to be regretted that none of our amendments has been accepted by the House. We are not sorry for it because we know that we are in a minority in this House. All the same, we feel that we have done our duty to the State by moving our amendments.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—On a point of information, Sir, Does the Hon'ble Member want the Ministers to go to Delhi and come back? One visit to Delhi will cost more than Rs. 400.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We are not concerned with all that. By moving these amendments we feel that we have done our duty to the State. I may assure the Government that these amendments are not intended to be an election manoeuvre. We have been fighting on these lines since long. I want to give a new orientation to this system of giving pay and allowances to Ministers. I have proposed by my amendment that the maximum charges by way of T.A. and D.A. should not exceed Rs. 400. It is only in the case of Ministers that there is no limit for drawing T.A. and D.A. In the case of every other officer of Government including Heads of Divisional Offices a certain maximum amount is prescribed beyond which they cannot draw. That is a very healthy convention. It is expected that within that limit they should do proper justice to their work. Similarly, I want to put a limit to the T.A. and D.A. of Ministers also.

As regards the tours of Ministers to Delhi, I do understand that, of late, the visits of Ministers to Delhi have become very frequent. I do not consider that they are inevitable. I do not blame the State Government wholly for this. I must find fault with the Central Government also for this. When our Ministers go to Delhi to attend conferences and committee meetings they take with them a number of officers. I had an occasion to go to Delhi along with the Ministers to discuss certain problems in connection with the Kolar Gold Field. I found that three Ministers and a number of officers had come to Delhi for the same purpose. I thought within myself as to what a huge expenditure Government was put to on that account. I agree that expenditure on visits to Delhi is an item which we cannot help, but our Ministers should try to minimise this expenditure as much as possible. There had been occasions when two or three Ministers had gone to Delhi at the same time. Is it not possible for one Minister to attend to the works of other Ministers also when he goes to Delhi? Then, another thing that I want to say is that when a Minister goes to Delhi he takes with him his

Private Secretary, Personal Assistant, Steno-Typist, Attendants and even body guards. A publicity officer and a photographer also accompany them in their tours. Whenever our Ministers go out, one finds half-a-dozen photographers using their flash lights and taking a number of photos of the Ministers in all postures.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Are they Government photographers?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes. They take photos of only the Ministers and they do not care for the others. The Mysore Information Bulletin contains nothing but their photographs printed on costly paper. So, as I was saying, when our Ministers go to Delhi, let them take with them as small an establishment as possible. If that is done then we would be avoiding a good deal of expenditure on trips to Delhi. I am prepared to give them a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per year by way of T.A. and D.A. provided they can manage their work well. I think the Chief Minister has given an indication of his mind by reducing the rate of T.A. It is a healthy move. It is a healthy move when ordinarily this limit is fixed and in case any amount is needed for any extraordinary circumstances, then I think he can approach the Assembly and ask for additional grant or he may reserve for himself the power to sanction any additional item.

This is a very healthy amendment, Sir, and I hope the Chief Minister with all his good and pious intentions will accept this amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

‘In Clause 12 the following proviso shall be added at the end of sub-clause (2) (a) :—

“Provided that the total amount of travelling and daily allowances, drawn by each Minister should not exceed Rs. 400 per month.”

I am ready to sit up to four. I desire to finish all the Bills. I wanted to give this information to all the Hon'ble Members because according to the programme, we have to complete all the Bills.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Hereafter there will not be much controversy.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—We can continue our work in the afternoon session.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why not sit now and finish it?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—We have to vote on Demands. Therefore we have to sit in the afternoon, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Shall I take it that the Hon'ble Members do not want me to continue this meeting till four of the clock?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No, Sir. Regarding the remaining Bills, we may not take much time. The only controversial Bill may be the Khadi and Village Industries Bill. If all the Hon'ble Members agree, we can meet from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We shall sit from 3-30 to 5-30 in the afternoon. We shall continue this meeting till 2 P. M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲೇಡರ್ ಅವರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಅವರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 400 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. 12 ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 5,760 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ, ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಟಿ.ಎ., ಡಿ.ಎ. ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಿನಿಮೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. 16 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೇ ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ಆಫೀಸರಾಗಿದ್ದೆ, ಯಾವೂ ಅಫೀಷಿಯರ್ ಟೂರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳ ಟೂರು ಎಂದರೆ opening ceremonies, ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು, ಈ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರವಾದ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಿಂದ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದಿಂದ ವಾಪಸು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Rolling stone gathers no mass ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ತಂದಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Sir, possibly of all the amendments moved, this seems to be the most impracticable. I am very sorry, I had just been thinking whether it could be accepted. This is the most unacceptable amendment. Because these are days of great

(S. NIJALINGAPPA.)

responsibility as I have said and we have to go often to Delhi. Going to Delhi has become a necessity if one is to push through the various schemes to their logical end. It is not possible at all to higgie-haggle over these small matters. We must now think in larger terms. We have got programmes for spending 5,000 crores of rupees, and I do not understand my friend thinking in terms of a few hundreds. We are having programmes of expenditure on such a huge scale and we are thinking in large terms; we cannot think of higgie-haggling for a few hundred rupees.

I was very much moved by the kindness of Sri Imam when he said that instead of Rs. 400 per month, set apart a big amount of Rs. 5,000 per year. If Rs. 400 is multiplied by 12, it comes to 4,800 and he was kind enough to suggest Rs. 5,000. I compliment him for his kindness. This is a most unacceptable proposition. I cannot accept it, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

That in Clause 12 the following proviso shall be added at the end of sub-clause 2 (a) :

“Provided that the total amount of travelling and Daily allowance drawn by each Minister should not exceed rupees four hundred per month.”

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 13, 14, 15 and 16. The question is :

“That Clauses 13, 14, 15 and 16 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13, 14, 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble. The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Sir, I move :

“That the Mysore Ministers’ Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956 as amended, be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That the Mysore Ministers, Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956 as amended, be passed.”

Sri N. B. PUJAR (Ron).—I rise to a point of order. According to Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India, the Bill of this nature requires the recommendation of the Governor for passing. It is the proper place when the recommendation of the Governor is read out. Unless it is received, this Bill should not be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon’ble Member does not know that the recommendation of the Governor was placed on my table long before. It is the practice of this House not to announce it in the House; that is why I did not announce it. The recommendation of the Governor is more in the nature of information to me. Of course, it was the practice in Bombay to read the message to this House. If the Hon’ble Member desires me to place it before the House, I will do it.

SECRETARY.—“In pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207 of the Constitution of India I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, do hereby recommend that the Mysore Ministers, Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956, be considered by the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,
Governor of Mysore”

Sri N. B. PUJAR.—There is no word “be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not necessary. The House has to pass.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮನೂದೆಗೆ ನಾವುಗಳು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆದಳತದ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ಮಾಮೂಲನಂತೆ ಎರೋಧಿ ಅಸಿದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಹಿಂದೆ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿದ್ದ ಆರೋ ಯನ್ ಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ; 8 ಆಫೀಸುಿದ್ದ ಮೈಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಆರಾಣ್ಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಡಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಬಲಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು ತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎನಾ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಮತವಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸದ್ಯದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಾವ ಕೊರತೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಂತೆ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಪಾದಕರ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮನೋಧರ್ಮ ಎರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೋ ಆ ಧರ್ಮ ಅವರಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡು, ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಧುವಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have to point out to the Hon'ble Member that the nature of remarks at the last stage should not be of too general a character. The Hon'ble Member may oppose the Bill *in toto* but by taking a clause here and a clause there he cannot oppose them because that stage is over. He may oppose the Bill *in toto* and to that extent he may advance his arguments.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—I do not refer to any clause.

ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಿಯಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯರೋಪ ವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಖಂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ; ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಎರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Election Results.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we rise, I have to make an announcement regarding the constitution of the House Committee.

I desire to announce that till the last hour fixed for the receipt of candidature applications, six members had signified their intention to stand for election to the House Committee for the Assembly. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of places to be filled by election, the following members are declared elected and consequently there will be no election in this behalf.

Sri G. S. Bommegowda

Sri Chandra Sekhar Patel

Sri M. Chikkalingiah

Sri H. V. Koujalgi

Sri B. S. Kushalappa

Sri K. Panchakshariah

The House will now rise and meet at 3-30 P.M.

The House adjourned a Ten Minutes past Two of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Constitution of special committee)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we commence the business before the House, I have to make an announcement.

Under Article 208 (1) of the Constitution each House of the Legislature is expected to make rules for regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business subject to the provisions of the Constitution. In regard to the New State of Mysore Section 32 of the States Reorganisation Act provides that until rules are so made under Article 201, the Rules of Procedure and